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of mediæval art. The second volume includes a scanty collection of Roman inscriptions in the different localities. A. L. F., JR.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

K. B[ERNHARDI]. *Textbuch zu Th. Schreibers Kulturhistorischem Bilderatlas des klassischen Altertums*. 8vo, pp. 388. Leipzig, 1888.

This work is issued as an explanatory text to the second edition of the now famous *Bilderatlas* of Schreiber but can be used with the first edition, as well. It makes no claim to independent scientific value, and is written in a style that is popular and easily intelligible. A few misprints in the atlas itself are corrected, and the appearance of the book is neat and attractive. In treating of the Attic calendar, it perhaps would have been better to point out the corresponding months of our calendar.—M. LEHNERDT, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 36.

H. COLLITZ und F. BECHTEL. *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*. Band III, Heft II. *Die Inschriften von Korinthos, Kleonai, Sikyon, Phleius und den korinthischen Kolonien*, von F. BLASS. 8vo, pp. 61–115. Göttingen, 1888; Vandenhöck u. Ruprecht.

The inscriptions of Corinth, with few exceptions, are upon pottery objects, and those of Sikyon and Phleius are very few. Several seem to have been omitted from the Sikyonian list that deserve to have a place there. Korkyra is well illustrated by the long (146 line) inscription of CIG, 1845.—W. LARFELD, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, No. 26.

RODOLFO FONTEANIVE. *Quida per gli avanzi di costruzioni poligonie dette ciclopiche, saturnie o pelasgiche nella provincia di Roma* (Pubbl. della Sez. di Roma del Club Alpino). 8vo., pp. 196. Roma, 1887; Tip. Ippolito Sciolla.

There is no more picturesque region in Italy than that through which the author takes us from hill to hill, crowned with the gigantic walls built by the sturdy tribes which one by one succumbed to Rome. The ruined walls of the citadels, the landscape, and the brilliant costumes of the peasantry, all appeal to the imagination of the young writer, who is not only an archaeologist but an Alpinist and lover of nature. And so that which might have been a dry enumeration of stone walls takes color and life without detracting from scholarly exactitude. It was written as a contribution to the annual publication of the Roman section of the Club Alpino, and is the first attempt to bring together in a somewhat familiar shape the mass of material dispersed in the many volumes of the publications of the

German Institute and in separate monographs. For this is a subject that has excited an almost passionate interest among archaeologists and historians ever since, in the last years of the last century, Petit-Radel began his famous collection of models of the Pelasgic and "Cyclopean" monuments. He and, a few years later, Dodwell and Gell sustained a similar opinion regarding them, while the opposite ground was held by men like Gerhard and Bunsen, the founders of the German Archæological Institute in Rome. This dispute involved the most vital questions connected with the origins and race and early history of the early tribes of this region—Aborigines, Pelasgians, Latins—and their relations to Rome. Petit-Radel and his co-thinkers sustained the Pelasgic origin of these early cities, Gerhard and Bunsen denied it. Sig. Fonteanive is perfectly familiar with the literature of the subject, including the little-known work of our compatriot Mr. J. I. Middleton, whose book¹ with careful drawings was published in 1812, only a few years after Petit-Radel commenced his publications. The use of the term "Cyclopean," as attributed to these primitive massive constructions, is discussed and the ancient origin of the word made clear. So also with the term Pelasgic, also used by Greek and Latin authors to designate the primitive military architecture of the pre-Hellenes. The first Pelasgic manner seems to have been sometimes known as Tiryinthian, because its most illustrious example in Greece was the akropolis at Tiryns, while the second and more regular and perfected stage was termed "Lesbian." A summary is given of the Pelasgic legend, as the writer terms it, up to the time when, in Niebuhr's opinion, "the Pelasgi, who formed the greatest nation of Europe, inhabited the land from the Po and the Arno to the banks of the Bosphorus." The writer is, however, tempted to rank himself among those who sceptically scoff at the idea of the existence of such a nationality and culture as the Pelasgic. Still he resumes with relative impartiality and in a useful manner the different opinions held on the subject by various writers, some of which hold the earliest walls, where the stones bear no trace of human handiwork, as on the island of Pantelaria, to be the work of the aborigines of Italy, the *Siculi* or *Sikani*, previous to the Pelasgic advent. Others, like Gerhard, are disposed to believe in a much later date and that the polygonal mode of construction was employed by the Romans themselves even during several centuries of the Republic. The city-walls, temple-precincts and sepulchral constructions that come within the category are practically, and without reference to date, but to methods of construction, divided into three epochs according as they are built; (1) of uncut large and small stones of irregular

¹*Grecian Remains in Italy, a Description of Cyclopiian Walls and of Roman Antiquities*: London, 1812. See C. E. NORTON'S article in the JOURNAL, vol. I, pp. 3-9.

shape; (2) of large blocks fitted together without interstices, but with their front surface left uneven; and (3) of large slabs accurately smoothed even in front and placed in strata more or less exactly horizontal. A careful examination is then made of what has been written in regard to the form of doorways and ceilings used in these classes of constructions, especially the vault and arch. A very useful chapter is that on the topographical distribution of the monuments, which contains for each region a good bibliography of the best works. Their position was determined by the mountainous character of the region: the land of the Hernici and the Volsci, and that of the Aequicoli, the Marsi, the Sabini, the Samnites and New Latium. These fortified cities are found all along the ridges of the Monti Lepini, out to Monte Circeo, on the south, along the Sabine hills and running eastward through the highlands of the Abruzzi, and, turning northward, they penetrate to the Umbrian hills by way of Reate. Then, beyond the Roman province, the series begins in maritime Etruria to end beyond the high chain of the Etruscan Appenines (Monte Amiata) in the Umbrian cities of Ameria, Cesi, Spoleto, Narnia and Tuder. These sites are described in succession, in so far as they come within the special Roman province. The careful description of Norba, pp. 137 to 149, is a good example of the combined use of earlier authors and personal inspection. It makes one wish for a systematic exploration and excavation of the site, often promised but never carried out. The city was destroyed in the time of Sulla, never to rise again, and not only its walls remain in great perfection, as in other cities, but it is unique in Italy in having numerous remains of polygonal constructions (including two temples?) within its wall, superior in extent and architectural value to the ruins of Tiryns and Mykenai. A list of the sites described in the volume is appended in a Note.²

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

² Part I. *Denomination*. Part II. *The Pelasgic Tradition*: ch. 1. The legend; ch. 2. Objections to it. Part III. *Division into periods and technical methods in polygonal constructions*: ch. 1. Division into periods; ch. 2. Technical methods, including the forms of openings and roofing; ch. 3. How these distinctions into periods and methods are not rigorous; ch. 4. The exact age of the polygonal constructions. Part IV. *Topographical Review*: ch. 1. Pyrgi; 2. Viterbo-Bomarzo; 3. Grotte Torri (Cures); 4. The Corniculani hills and Monte Gennaro (Montecelio, S. Angelo, Ameriola, Palombara, Moricone, Monteverde, Marcellino, Ceano and Turrito, from Vitriano to Tivoli); 5. In the valley of the Anio (Santa Balbina, Sacco Muro); 6. Tibur=Tivoli; 7. In the valley of Arce (Minutola, Empulum=Ampiglione, Saxula=Sassula, Sicelion=Ciciliano); 8. Trebia Aequorum=Trevi; 9. Tusculum and Rocca di Papa; 10. Praeneste=Palestrina; 11. Olevano and Bellagra; 12. Ferentinum=Ferentino; 13. Aletrium=Alatri; 14. Verulae=Veroli; 15. Signia=Segni; 16. Artina=Terracina; 17. Cora=Cori; 18. Norba near Norma; 19. Setia=Sezze; 20. Anxur=Trachiniae=Terracina; 21. Circeus Mons=promontorio Circeo; 22. Fundi=Fondi.